EHADOW LAND: O2. THE SEER. By Mar E. OATES SMITH. 1720. pp. 120. For-less & Wells.

In this volume, the author enters a field of mystic speculation, with which, in many of her previous writings, she shows a native, spontancous, irrepressible congeniality. The domain of the invisible, the marvelous, the preternatural exercises a potent charm over her imaginative spirit. She would fain burst the barriers by which we are "cribbed and cabined" in this narrow sphere, and raise the ineffable veil which conceals the mysteries of futurity from the eye of mortals. Such attempts have a strange fascination for the noblest minds. They are probably inseparable from the temperament of genius. No discreet prosaic counsels can prevent their indulgence. In the most happily constituted natures, like those of Goethe and Scott, they form a beautiful accompaniment to the strenuous labors of their life,-a sort of "pillar of cloud" attendant on their manful progress through the wilderness. The most sturdy matter-of-fact mancan scarcely regret the vein of supernatural fancies which formed such a strong element of their minds, combined as it was with the unerring good sense, which made them incapable of losing themselves in the region of phantasms and specters. The present volume is written in a similar tone to the occasional speculations of those "many-sided" men. With an instinctive faith in realicies above this "dim, diurnal sphere," the author is free from all puerile superstitions, looking on the weird phenomena of the Universe with no unwise terrors, and accepting them as a portion of the harmonious scheme of an all-embracing Providence. She describes the faces, which have come to her knowledge, whether from her own experience, or from authentic testimony, with simplicity and good faith, without puzzling her readers or herself, with attempts at philo. sophical analysis, which in the present state of science, would be evidently premature. Many of the incidents which she relates in regard to dreams are exceedingly curious, and would form a valuable chapter in the history of mystic psychology. Nor are her narratives of preter natural facts, in other spheres of experience. less extraordinary and interesting. They are emmently instructive to the student of human nature, leading him to see how small a portion of that infinite domain has yet been explored-what untold wealth is yet to be brought to light, surpassing all that has been "dreamed of in our philosophy."

One of the most original passages in the volume is a bit of speculation about the celebrated personage in the Old Testament, commonly

The Woman of Endor! That is a strangs perversion of taste that would represent her historia in aspect. To me she seemeth all that is genial and lovely in womanhood.

n womanhood. eat had been the mental suffering of Saul, that he had fasted all that day and night, and at the terrible doom announced by the seer his strength utterly forsook him, and he icli all along upon the

Now cometh the gentle ministry of the Woman of Now cometh the gentle ministry of the Woman of Endor. "Behold thou hast prevailed with me to bearken to thy voice, even at the peril of my life; now, also, I pray thee hearken to the voice of thy handmand, and let me set a morsel of bread before thee, and eat, that thou mayest have strength?"

Can aught be more beautiful, more touching or womanly in its appeal? Aught more foreign from a cruel and treacherous rature, alooff from human sympathies, and dealing with ferbidden or unholy knowledge?

To the Jew, trained to seek counsel only from Jehovah, the Woman of Endor was a dealer with spir-

To the Jew, traines to seek connect day rain se-hovah, the Woman of Endor was a dealer with spir-its of evil. Wain us, who imbibe truth through a thousand channels made torbid by prejudice and error, she is a distorted being attles to the hags of a wild and fatal delusion. We confound her with the witches of Macbeth, the victims of Salem, and the

thou art familiar with the mysteries of the pyracids; thou hast qualfed the waters of the Nile, even where they well up in the cavernous vaults of the ancient Cheeps; thou hast walched the stars, and learned their names and courses art familiar with the sweet influences of the Plenales, and the bands of Orion. Thy teacher was a reverent worshiper of nature, and thou a meek and earnest pingli. Thou heldest a more faturate communica with nature than we of a buter and more worldly age. Thou dids work with her in her laboratory, creating the gen and the pearl, and all things whatsoever into warch the breath of the interest had.

There was nothing of faire nood, nothing of diabolic power in this. Men were neater the promitive man, nearer the freshness of creation, and they, who patternly and religiously dwell in the temple of nature, learned her secrets, and acquired power indian from the vulgar, even as do the learned now, in their dim libraries, and amid their musty tomes.

Thus was it with the Weman of Ender. She was learned in all the windom of the East. She had sturied the religion of Egypt, had instead to the sages of Brahma, and learned philosophy in the schools to which the accomplished Greek afterward resorted for truth and lofty aspiration, yet even here did the daughter of the Magi feel the goal of truth unatished.

She bad heard of a new faith—that of Israel—a singular people, who at one time had sejourned in Egypt, and vet who went forth, leaving their gods.

singular people, who at one time had sejourned in Egypt, and yet who went forth, leaving their gods and their vast worship behind, to odopt a new and strange benef. Bither had she came with a meek spirit of inquiry to learn something more of those great truths for which the human soul yearneth forever.

Hence was it that her wisdom and her beauty be-

Hence was it that her wisdom and her beauty became a shield to her, when the mandates of Saul banished all familiar with mysterious knowledge from the country. She was no trifler with the fears and the credulities of men. She was an earnest disciple of Truth, and guilelessly using wisdom which patient genius had unfolded to her mind.

All might had she watched the stars, and fronty did she believe the human events were shallowed forth in their husbed movements.

She compounded rare fluids, and produced creations wondrous in their heanty.

There were angles described in the vast mechanism of nature, in the passage of the heavenly bodies, in the corgenius of fluids, and the formation of gens, which were of stopendous power when used in conjunction with certain words of mystic meaning, cerived from the vocabulary of spories, spurits who once familiarly visited our earth, and left these symbols of their power behind them. These the learned, who did so in the spirit of truth and goodness, were able to use, and great and marvelous were the results. othe results. The was the knowledge, and such the faith of the

Woman of Endor, the wise and the beautiful daugh ter of the Magi. Sue was yet young and lovely not the girl nor the child, but the full, intellectual,

and glorious woman.

She had used a spell of great power in behalf of Saul, who was in disguise, and unknown to her and thus had compelied the visule presence of one of the most devout servants of the Most High God. Even s'e was appailed, not at the sight of the "old man covered with a manile," but that she saw "soca descending to the earth."

The fate of Saul would have been the same the same of the same state.

"socs oescending to the earth."

The fate of Saul would have been the same hall not the prophet from the dead pronounced that fearful ecen, "To-morrow shalt thou and thy sons be as I am." but he might till the last have realized that vague constort to be found in the uncertainty of destiny, and in the faint incitements of hope.—Fancy might have positived plains beyond the mountains of Gilbon, where the dread issues of battle weight to be tried, and he would have been spared that period of agony, when the strong man was bowed to the earth at the certainty of doom.

Sauls and the Woman of Encor, ages on ages since, fulfilled their earthly mission, leaving behind this simple record of the power and fidelity of human emotions in all times and places. We cannot regret

emotions in all times and places we cannot regret even the trials of Saul, in the view of enlarged his manity, for had he been other than he was, the world had been unblessed with this episode of wo-man sgrace and woman's tenderness, in the person of the Woman of Endor.

the commencement of a complete edition of the veteran author's writings, comprising his theological works already published, a large selection of his sermers, lectures on education and to young men. a variety of miscellaneous matter, and a history of his life and times. We welcome this announcement with great entisfaction, and shall look forward to the execution of the plan as an important cor. tribution to the interests of sound learning and religion. Everything from the pea of this fearless Alex Telamon of American theology bears the unmistakable impress of his robust, sinewy mind-We have always placed the highest value on his writings as models of argumentative composition, equally remarkable for the stringency of their logic, and the fertility of their illustrations. His language is like the Irishman's potato, "boiled with the bones in " too tough for effeminate tastes; but free from anything soft, crumbly, or mealy; and hitting with the force of a musket ball. The volume now issued contains "Lectures on Political Atheism," and "Six Lectures on Intemperance" It cannot fail of attaining a large circulation.

"MAN; HIS RELIGION AND THIS WORLD." By Rev. Horatius Boxan. (24mo. po. 238 R. Carter & Brothers.) A pungent distribe on on the spirit of the age, by a Scotch divine of the old Covenanters' School. With a torrent of declamutory, fiery invective, it often presents a home truth, showing at least that the millenium has not

ILLUSTRATIONS OF MENTAL POWER.

BY S. B. BRITTAN.

Every man of same mind may be qualified to speak with confidence of whatever occurs within the sphere of personal observation, and it should be borne in mind that the results of indiwisdom of the world. It is cordainy conceners that the experience of other men may be fraught with a deeper interest than our own, but those who restrict themselves to the repetition of what others have felt, and thought, and spoken, add little or nothing to the common stock of ideas. To seek a name in this way is to ros the dead of their immortance.

tality. It were better to die and leave no memorial, than employ the brains and nerves of other men to build a monument.

Loss before undertaking the labor of a systematic inquiry into the philosophy of the vital functions and the laws of mind. I had witnessed and performed some experiments, attended with results so remarkable as to resiler them worthy of being preserved, ancog the more interesting incidents of my private experiments.

wild and fataldehains. We confound her with the witches of Macbeth, the victims of Salem, and the Moil Pitchers of modern days.

Such is not the Woman of Endor—we have adepted the superstition of monk and priest through the lorg era of darkness and bigory, and every age hath lent a shadow to the picture.

"Hearken to the voice of thine handwaid, and let me set a mersel of bread before three." Beautiful picture of primitives and genial hospitality! The Woman of Emfor riseth before me in the very attitude of her kind, earnest entreasy. The braids of her durbs that mire many evil the finds of her durbs in the fords of her durbs in the fords of her durbs in the fords of her durbs in the deep, spiritual eye, the chuseled nostril, and the hip shaming the ruby. The cold haughty grace, becoming the duoplier of the Wagt, hath now yields to the tenderness of her woman's leart.

Woman of Endor' thou hast gathered the sicred lets for the worship of Isis; thou hast smoothed the cark-winged fibrs in the remple of the gods thou hast quaffed the waters of the Nile, even where they well up in the cavernous value of the ancient. Choose the cark winged fibrs in the remple of the ancient through the care would exchain, "Yes, I hear. I have it and precise they well up in the cavernous value of the ancient. Choose they cannot be presented to two or subject the death of the dark winged fibrs in the remple of the gods thou hast quaffed the waters of the Nile, even where they well up in the cavernous value of the ancient. Choose the care winds are suched the starts, and learned to the starts and general to the form of the color of the color of the care with the lady was restricted to two or the best of the bard and event of the bard of the lady was restricted to two the high graph in the lady was restricted to two the high graph and letturing at New Cansun, Ut.

White employed in iccuring at New C

the transfer of the second sec

I once attended a social party given by Mrs. K., at essed with Mrs M. on the subject, nor made the igniest effort to subject her to psychological im-cessions. I had little hesitation in saying that the clinitary functions of the body might be controlled -without physical contact—by the unaided power (volution).

This gentleman having expressed a desire to witress the experiment, it was agreed that I should cause the lady to leave her place at the opposite end of the room, and occary a vacant chair by his side. In less than one untuit the proposed result was accumplished. She obeyed my will and seated besself in the uncompetitive.

side. In less than one minute the proposed result was accomplished. She obeyed my will and seated herself in the unoccupied chair. In this manner she was impelied to change her position several times, and finally to leave the room temporarily with no specific object, and without suspecting the origin of an impulse she was unable to result. The ten table was the scene of an interesting experiment. Mrs. M. was in the act of removing from the board, having freished her repart, when several dishes were handed to her, all of which were refused. Mrs. K. urged Mrs. M. to accept another dish of ten, which the latter declined. Without uttering a word, I succeeded in changing her purpose, and observed to my volution, she immediately drew her chair again to the table, and called for a dish of ten. On my passing the dishes she had just returned, Mrs. M. partock of each, as if it were for the first time.

the first time.

At an vally hour she proposed to go home, but my lady friend who had given the entertainment, apprehensive that others might follow the example, desired me to restrain her. She meshatily obeyed the action of the mind, observing that the attractions the occasion presented were so numerous, and withal ro powerful, that she could not break away. In this manner her desire to go home was neutral-In this manner her desire to go home was neutralized, and Mrs. M. remained until the company sepa-

rated.

Sometime since, while on my way to visit a friend, and when some I wenty miles from his bodily presence. I made a determined effort to impress his mind with the fact that I would visit him on that day. On my arrival, he proceeded to inform me that, a short time before, he had been strangly impressed that I was consing, and that my appearance was not, therefore, unexpected.

was conting, and that my appearance was acquainted form uner specied.

While on a visit at N——, I became acquainted with a lady whose extreme receptivity of mind was evident from her reactings to disone the thoughts and feelings of those around her. In the course of our interview, an experiment was suggested for the purpose of asceraning whether her extreme susceptibility would admit of her receiving impressions from a distance. It was mutually agreed that on a distance. The sales mutually agreed that on a more colors, she and its would admit of her receiving impressions in a distance. It was mutually agreed that on estimated from the was mutually agreed that on estimated from the her private apartment, and writer thoughts for half an hour. The time set apart the tind found me occupied with a subject of habstable interest, that the hour actually said be one I suspected it had arrived. It was easily thirty minutes after ten, when I was subject to the to make the proposed trial. Under these caustances, I resolved to make an experiment it, if successful, would be still more coarsinents. that, if successful, would be still more coavineing, because wholly unpremeditated. Accordingly, I waited until eleven o'cook and thirty minutes, when, presuming that she must be asleen. I occupied his remaining baif hour before metalght in an effect to project certain images before the mind, at a **Beschen's Works," Vol. I. (12) represented a sylvan scene, enlivened by clear flowing waters, and a variety of such natural immo pp. 426. Boston J. P. Jewett & Co.) This is ages as are necessary to complete an enchanting

landscape; while beneath the inviting shade, and on the margin of the stream, I placed the subject of the experiment.

Several days after, I received a letter containing,

Several days after, I received a letter containing, in substance, the following: "You either did not make the experiment at the time, and in the manner proposed or che did not succeed, as I received no impressions, during the haif hour, which could be traced to any foreign tource. But after retiring for the night, and falling into a natural slumber, a besuiful, dream like vision passed before me "Subsequently, at my request, she related the creamber harrative commencing thus, "I was standing by a clear stream whose banks were corrected with beautiful croves;" and the remainder of standing by a clear stream whose banks were covered with beautiful groves;" and the remainder of the rectal indicated a sinking resemblance of the dream to the images fashioned in the mind of the writer. Requesting the lady to denote, as nearly as possible, the hour of this singular experience, she stated that she retired at eleven o'clock, and on awalting from the dream found the time just ten milities pait twelve, which fixed the hour with and transfer account.

awaking from the dream found the time just ten minutes past twelve, which fixed the hour with sufficient chacteres.

On one occasion, while spending a few days at Waterbury Ct. I found it necessary to see a young man in the village. The immediate presence of this person was of considerable importance to me, but not knowing his residence, place of business, or even his name, I could not send for him. In this emergency, I endeavored to concentrate my mind on the youth, with a fixed determination to bring him to me. Some ten minutes elapsid, when he came to the hours to ask after the writer. Meeting a gentleman at the outer door, he inquired with much apparent interest, whether I wanted to see him. On being interestated by this individual, he stated that a few moments before, and while actively engaged in his workshop, distant a quarter of a mile, he suddenly felt he must come to me without delay. He declared that he was conscious of the existence and presence of some unknown power, acting cheft) on the anterior portion of his bring, and drawing him with irresistable energy. His work being urgent, he resolved at first to resist this strange and unaccommable inclination, but after a determined effort found himself usequal to the task. Another illustration of the capacity of mind to privade and influence into at a distance, and without any perceptible medium of communication, was furnished in the case of Mrs. G. I had personally subjected this hady to a single experiment, resulting in the cure of a distressing asthma from which she had solved in the lady to a single experiment, resulting in the cure of a distressing asthma from which she had solved in the proper of the months, when one day her arrival was unexpectedly asnounced. After a brief interview, which did not occupy more than five minutes, i withdrew to the study to complete what I had left unsmished, leaving Mrs. C. in company with my family and several other persons.

everal hours elapsed-I know not how longwhen the science of my apartment was proken by sounds of mirth proceeding from the persons below. They were engaged in some answerement which excited a spirited conversation and immoderate laughter. The voice of Mrs. G. was distinctly heard. At this mement, the idea of taking her from the ertheless I was resolved to make the experiment. Closing my eyes, to shat out all external objects, I fixed my mind on Mrs G, with the determination to bring her to the library. Doubtless the mental effort employed on this occasion would have been sufficient, as oreinarily applied, to overcome the physical resistance of an object equal to the weight of the lady's person. I was, however, not a little astonished at witnessing the result of this experiment. In about two minutes the door opened, and Mrs G, entered with her eyes closed, when the following conversation ensuled.

Why, then, did you leave !"

'I con't knew."
Why, or for what purpose did you come here
I thought you wanted me, and I could not be

obeying the summors."
Recently, while spending an afternoon with several indice and geotlemen, mostly strangers, some illustrations of this power were called for by the continuous of this power were called for by the continuous of the several two or three were

> require conducts, he results were less more stell.
>
> From among the very numerous examples of this power, is shall record but one more in this connection. In the month of September, 1847, I was one right on my way from New York to New London, Ct. In its softem mience and sprintial beauty, the night was more enchanting and glorious than the cay. The elements were in a state of protonal repose and the full moon pourgda shoot of sivery light on the citain land and the surrounding waters. Long Island Sound seemed like a great glass in which the gods might see their faces, and wherein the blue neavers with their sublime intagery of stars were faithfully mirrored. It was a time for moutation and drep communion of soil, when the presence of the absent is felt, and the portals of the spirat-house are open to man. Gazing a way into the ton and deep communion of roal, when the presence of the absent is felt, and the portals of the spirithceme are open to man. Gazing away into the injuite inside, it seemed that the unrevealed glory of all the hovisible was only conceated from marial eyes by thin nebulous curtains, let down by sigel hands ever the windows of heaven. Looking away over the peaceful waters, and up through the luminous atmosphere. I functed, for a moment, that the spirithke light might travel after over momitain, and plain to the objects for which it has affinity. And why not it he spirit within involuntarily demanded. Surely the spirit within involuntarily demanded. Surely the spirit within involuntarily desoil exceeds in its degree of refinement all that is subject to sensions observations. Mind is more einercal than electricity; thought may, therefore, travel with more than electrical speed. With more than electrical speed. With more than electrical speed. With more vention of telegraphic posts and wires, the soul may send out its thought, on invisible electric waves, to the remembered and distant objects of its devotion. It was about midnight when I resolved on an effort to impress the spirit of Mrs. B., who, at that boar, was at home and askep. We were separated by an intervening distance of about 150 miles in a circet line. Abstracting myself from the sohere of ontward and visible objects, I beloned for sometime—I know not how long—in one intense effort of miled. I sought to incarnate thought, and to bear it away to the hearth and home where the shirle wife is sought to incarnate thought, and to bear it away to the hearth and home where the shirle wife. to the hearth and home where the shalow of in might fail on the passive spirit, causing it to mo! images my facey had nortrayed. Nor was may be the hearth and home where me strikes of a form might fall on the passive again, causing it to be sme images my farcy had portrayed. Not was his an aborate effort, as I subsequently learned, his an aborate effort, as I subsequently learned, his ay ratum, Mrs. B. related a singular dream that course in my absence, and on the identical night freezy described. Improbable as the statement may appear to many persons, the dream corresponded, in its essential traditionars, to the images so own length and had fashioned on the occasion in that midnight a straction. All this may appear trange enough to the mind elucated in the prevailing mocks of thought. Indeed, I know not but the sere ice not such an experiment may, in the judgment of those who know notbing of psychical excitates, furnish grows force evidence of a species of hallvennation. Still, I have no cause of appreciation to the total consistent method that does not always characterize need poposition.

Our philosophy may be subrersive of old theories, but it will be found to accord with Nature. We may as well accept the laws of the Universe as they are, and the facts of human experience as they occur, for it is not our prerogative to change either. Then thought may be transmitted by means intangible as itself, that the mind in its executive capacity, may impress its image on kindred and receptive natures, is a fact, confirmed by animons experiments and sanctioned by the most enlightened reacot. Material forms, however distant, impress the nind in this manner. Every remote object, priceived by the sense of vision, conveys its like-most through the intervening space to the soul. Objects separated from us by inconceivable distances are thus revealed. Every star set in the coronet of right, whose scintillations have traveled down to earth since the morning of creation, has the power to obston the nervous arra and thus to image it self in the human spirit. That mind is capable of producing elimbar effects is not without abundant confirmation in the experience of others as well as the writer. Since the soul possesses a colondary power of its own examing it to direct its energies to purt cular objects and localities, it will be perceived that retains the fact nor the laws governing its occurrence are embarrassed by any intrinsic immunicabilities, that do not attach themselves more philosophy may be subrersive of old theories, will be found to accord with Nature We is occarrence are embarrassed by any intrinsic immobilities, that do not attach themselves more
crothy to such mental impressions as are directly
a ferabe to physical causes. The student of Namie will discover that Reason is not in the most inimule fellowship with the materialistic philosophy,

that would define the limits of all faith and truth by the line of incredual constons observation. With this outward medium of secusion and a tion we may not curvey and grass the infinite Possible. Whoever expects to do this, is devoid of understanding and impotent in effort, as the little child that vain y struggles to reach the stars.

Kossuth and the Pennsylvania Legislature.

After Kossuth had reached his rooms at Entaw flouse, Baltimore, on Tuesday evening, he was waited upon by a Committee of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, who, through their Ch. irman. Mr. John C. Kunkel, of the Senate, addressed him in apppropriate terms.

Kossuth replied as follows:

In apppropriate terms.

Kossuth replied as follows:

Sir, after what I have just had the honor to hear from you, there is scatcely anything for me to say, but first to than's God that in his wisdom he has bestowed upon me, after many cares and sorrows of a tempest-tossed life, and after great recent afflictions, which must embarrars my very poor interiections, which must embarrars my very poor interiections of the girmon's position which the nation of nearing acknowledged and wo wed, win full consciousness of the girmon's position which the nation of the united Republic of America occupies in the world-by Pennsulvania, the Keystone of the Arch of this glorious Finon—to hear those principles from you, Gentlemen, the Delegates of the fluistious Legislative and Executive authorities of that glorious State, who, by this very appointment, fam sure, have spoken not only your own sentiments, but the renuments and principles of those whom you represent—for that position I have to thank food and to thank you, that you have thrown a ray of hope into the gloomy right of Europe's appressed nations, I see that the last of my humble mission would scarcely need me longer more in this gorious land. Those principles which you profess will and most become the topic of consideration with the whole people, and with the fath of sinceral marryrs I have such a benefit in the truth of those principles, that I indeed to consistent, and that conviction will be for loved by the energy andarity which the people of the United States possess, close it would not be so great, clorious and fire as it is.

I will have the neary of the sanctuary of your states sowering rights. And there also, as here, I will scarcery have mything to say except to think and those thinks, that guitting which its benefit so we right rights. And there also, as here, I will scarcery have mything to say except to think and those thinks, that guitting which its benefit of the profess of the sanctuary of your mass who wanted only to trust to future events, but the

I will scarcely have anything to say exacel to think and those to ake, that guitting which I intend to express, will be that of an houset man—a man sho wanted only to trust to future events, but who, with the caloniess so natural to a life full of experience, of trust and of action, has weighed carefully every moment which is passed, and considered the probabilities of the tuture, and who, after hat there is a future for the nation which I represent because that future of my ration is incorpersably necessary to the fulfillment of the destiny of mailling.

And I know that, as you have already said, the Legislature of Pennsylvania accepts the necessary consequence of the position which this country has chosen to occupy, as indeed, I know that your slorious Republic will very soon have to fuffill the necessary consequence of this position and I only tray the almighty (see that in bestowing upon my humble efforts that encouragement which, without endangering the common interest, welfare or prosperity of the United States, will almost double the moral and material force of the oppressed nations of Europe in with rancing the encrosching absolution of despoin powers—that he may give you that happy opportunity to fulfill the desirary of your country without any sacrince at all, which of course must follow if the opportunity of doing it in time and without sacrifice is lost. You know the success to have on the forehead, which if not caught in time, is never more caught. So no circumstance can redeem the fost opportunity of a single moment.

That your country will become the corner atone of

That your country will become the corner atone of

Nation.

Bir McAllister, on behalf of the Committee of the reason flarating their addressed Kossuch, reasoning the resolution passed by them a few weeks stree, and Capternity their purpose to a tra conjunction with the State Committee in tendering the payation with the State Committee in tendering the payation with the State Committee in tendering the payations of the State.

Gov Kossuch repiled—Indeed, Sir, you have told me that you are granified in knowing that the resolutions of Harrisoury have met my approval, as you have been pleased to express. I beey you to excusse me when I say that is not the word. When you bestow a benefit upon a man, such as Harrisoury has bestowed upon me his response is not approval, but corrusting gratitude. I will reasonable in through my life. You are the people of Harrisburg which give the first stroke which I and sure will resound through many States of the Union. I have proof of it—the address I have in my hand. Therefore, benefic as I am to see the illustrious Representatives of the people of Pennsylvania, prompted to unite with the people of Pennsylvania, prompted to unite with the people of Pennsylvania, prompted to unite with the people of Pennsylvania, be first pronunciation of which came from the people of Harrisburg. Accept my slacese and lasting sentiments of gratitude.

The delegations, after having been introduced to the Governor, then withdow.

A delegation from a German association also

The delegations, after having been introduced to the Governor, then withdrew.

A delegation from a German association also waited upon the Governor and informed him that in the course of a few days they would remit him the find collected by them for the cause of Hungary, which would amount to \$1,000.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Pennsylvaula Legislature-Kossuth, &c. HARRISBURG, Thursday, Jan. 15, 1852.

Kossuth was introduced to the Senate this morning by Governor Johnston, when Senators were individually presented to him. He afterward visited the House

In the Senate, a resolution was adopted to proceed, on Monday next, in Convention of the two Houses, to elect a State Treasurer. Several candidates have been nominated.

The two Houses then went into Convention to count the votes for Governor.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Letter from Kossuth to the Ladies of Stockbridge, The following letter from Gov. Kossuth was sent in acknowledgment of a donation of 200 from the village of Stockbridge, Mass., one

of the earliest, if not the first gift, to the Hungarian Fund, from that State: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your much esteemed letter of 3d January, with the inclosed check for \$200, of which \$150

are the proceeds of a Fair held in your village, as in offering from the Women of Stockbridge, and the remaining \$50 form a separate contribution from your citizens, as a gift from willing hearts to the cause of Freedom in Hungary.

Allow me to express my warmest thanks for this kind gift, which the noble and patriotic La-

ies and citizens of Stockbridge so generously granted in behalf of my poor, down-trodden country, and the common cause of humanity.

The female heart is always susceptible of symathy, and the remembrance of your kind offer-

og shall be cherished by me and shall aid me the effort to accomplish the Freedom of Hun-I thank you from my heart-I thank you for

rour generous sentiments, and I have the honor to remain. Your obedient servant,

The Baptist State Convention of Mississippi have resolved to raise \$100,000 for en-dowing a College in that State. Aid to Hungary.

THE CAUSE OF HUNGARY IN NEW-JERsay .- The New Brunswick Times states that the for lowing papers are foremost in advocating the cause of the People of Hungary : The Trent'm True, timer. men, and The State Gazette, Somerait Messenger Ine Flemington Democrat, and Gazette, The Paterson Guerdian, The Salem Sunbeam, The Jersey City Telegraps, The Newark Eagle, and Mercury. The Tones this is that, perhaps, it has consided the names of some journals favorable to Kossuth and his cause.

Curo -Another meeting is to be held at Warren Turr buil Co. Messrs. Perkins, Sutlif, flutchings, and Hoffman addressed the former meeting. A mouting is to be held at Youngstown.

LATER FROM CHAGRES AND JAMAICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNION.

The steamship Union, Budd, from Chagres, via Kingston, Jam , 5th iest, arrived yesterday morning. The Union was detained 24 hours in the latter port for coal and water. She made the run from there in eight days and 19 hours. Left U. S. ship-ofwar Albany at Chagres, all well. Everything was quiet at Chagres, and no further news from Califor-

It was reported that the British Admiral at Kingston had ordered H. B. M. brig-of-war Express (stationed at San Juan de Nicaragua) to Kingston, for the purpose of holding a Court of Inquiry over the case of her firing into the Prometheus.

Death of Judge J. M. Jones.

We received last evening, on the arrival We received last evening, on the arrival of the steamer Express from San Jose, the melan-choly intelligence of the death of J. M. Jones, Esq., U. S. Judge for the Southern District of this State Judge Jones has been suffering for many years from ill Leath, but it is only within the last year that his disease (consumption, we believe) has assumed alarming symptoms. Within the past year he has made a pourrey to the Atlantic States, in hopes of recovering strength, and he has but recently returned, with the intention of entering upon the duties of his office.

Judge Jones has been a resident of our State also. It is no years and abalf. He is a native of Scott Country. Ky, but resided several years in New Orleans, where he practised his profession of the law before country to this country. He was a member of the Convention which formed our State Constitution, and though one of the youngest delegates in that body, he dispared great knowledge of the science of government, and many of the high and brilliant qualifications of an eloquent ornior. (Asia Cal., Dec. 16.

Shipment of Treasure.

Below we give the most important items of the shipment of treasure this day, by the steamer Panama. It will be seen there is somewhat of a fall-ine off in the total amount, but it will be recollected that the sums exhibited are only for the last ten days, the Golden Gate having taken down a very large

amount on the 5th lest.

We understand that there was no gold dust forwarded by the Nicaragua route this time.

To New York.

\$1,081,750 -51,300,000

8 Co. 15,000 Cooks Bros. 11,50 Cooks Bros. 11,50 James King of Wai 36,00 Church. 10,000 Thomas H Selby. 11,30 B Davidson 112,000 Napoleou Smith 11,00 Argenti & Co. 13,000 Daniel Gibb. 10,00 [Alta Cabifornia.

Southern Mining News.

The Calaveras Chronicle is laden with intelligence of an important gold discovery at Chilean Guich, near Mokelumne Hill. The Editor is very sunguine on the subject of its richness.

very sanguine on the subject of its richness.

Astronomics Discovenies - Some of the most astemating discoveries of gold we ever heard of, have, during the past week, been made within a mile of this place, in an easterly direction. The whole town, in fact, seems to have run mad-every class of cur community, from the louising idler to the most energetic, having gone post haste to the new FI Dorado, (some of them oven late at night.) and staked off claims for nearly a mile up and down the ball sides bordering upon the head of the Chilean Gulch. The new diggings are called Sort Hill, from the fact that their extraordinary richness have tempted out nearly all the old speritsmen of our town, who may now be daily seen wielding pick and spade as lustily as the hardest miner. It would be useless for us here to repeat any of the many extravagnat stories (none of which are contradicted) that we have heard of these extraordinary diggings, but we will mention what we know by our own observation. The hole which or alred the future, is one hundred and ten feet from the ledge. We stood by while one of the party in this claim washed out some half dozen buckets of refuse earth, from which he obtained ten ar twelve collais. This officers was been at his or of sold, one piece weighing up wards of six. contients kept separate, and reserve for fature op-erations, when there shall be plenty of water. The ruse, however, cld not succeed, every one seeing through it at once, and only becoming more firmly consinced of the wast wealth that lay nidden in the earth beneath their feet. The majority of the claims are being "worked with a will," and we shall soon know if the whole hill size, or if this one claim alone is to yield formers to also owners. Another hole, lower down the hill size, has commenced pay-ing at seven feet from the surface, the owners aver-ring must positively, that they get from it five dollars ring most positively that they get from it five dollars per bucket. A tunnel company has also been formed, and have commenced operations in the hill The irrelations of gold, here, are the same as those on French and Stockton Hills.

The Editor of The Sonora Herald has an article descriptive of affairs at Union Creek and viminty, where many parties of miners are congregated. He expresses the opinion that the genera success in that quarter has been, and is, very good.

He says:

At Tuttletown, Jackson's Flat, head of Mormon Guich and head of Jackson Guich, there are scattered encampments of minera, who are just about commencing operations. The above-mentioned places include a large section of country, with minerous guiches and flats, containing gold. The false save races dug, to lead water from the upper part of the Mormon Creek to their ground, and in some of them it is already running. On Jackson's Flat and Jackses Guich, especially, those who have claims are likely to be well paid for their labor. The civersion of water into races, from the head of Mormon Creek, will be of double advantage, it will facilitate the working of many dry guiches, and will also so far officine the stream in the main creek, as to render working there quite practicable evan in the rainy season.

We find the following additional mining

We find the following additional intuing items in The San Jeaquin Republican.

Around Columbia the miners were actively engaged in preparations for washing—fixing their drains, de.—during last week's rain. There was not sufficient water, lowever, to effect any good. A few more such rainy spells, and a large population will be busily engaged in that vicinity.

On Wood's Creek miners are still doing well.—Many parties now operating there will continue working their claims during the winter, if the rain does not drive them out.

The Hanging of Bill Marshall and Juan

Verdugo. From The San Diego Herald, Extra. Dec. 16

From The San Diego Herald, Extra. Dec. 16.
The trial of these men was concluded on Friday evening last, and on Saturday morning it was announced on the Pizza that they would be executed at 2 o'clock the same day. The Fitzgerald Volunteers were ordered to be on daty at that have to concuct the priscoers to the scaffold, which had been enceted a short distance out of town, hear the Catholic burying ground.

The graves were dug, and all the preparations made during the forenoon for carrying on the sen-

The graves were dug, and all the preparations made during the forenoon for carrying out the sentence of the court martial. At about 2 o'clock the Vojunteers were under arms, and the people began to gather in considerable numbers about the plaza and court-house. A pricet was with the practners most of the forenoon, and accompanied them to the gallows, where they received final absolution. They were then informed that a shirt time would be allowed them if they wished to make any remarks. Marshall was the first to speak. He said that he was prepared to die, and he hoped that his friends and the people around him would forgive him, that he trusted in God's mercy, and hoped to be pardoned for his many transgressions. He still masted that he was innocent of the crime for which he was about to die. This was about the substance of his remarks as near as we could learn from those who stood near the readiole.

Verdugo spoke in Spanish. He acknowledged his Verdugo spoke in Spanish. He acknowledged his guilt and admitted the justness of the sentence passed upon him; said he was ready and willing to yield up havine as a forfeit for his crimes and wickedness. The ropes were then adjusted—the priest approached them for the last time—said some consoling words to them—repeated a final prayer—extended the crucifix which each kissed several times, when he descended from the wagon, which immediately noved on, leaving the poor infortante were hes suspenced about five feet from the ground. The fail could not have been more than a foot at the most, for their necks were not dislocated. Marshall struggled coalsiderably, but the Sonorian scarcely moved a muscle. Both of them were in their shirt sleeves, and reither of them hoodwinked. Marshall was quite a small sized man, with regular and rather agreeable features, and a head, indicating phrenologically, great determination. The other was much steuler, with a finise apparently of great power. He was a shade darker thin the average of Californian, and had a most brutian counterance. Their arms were pursued behind. They chrated slightly when the cast was driven from under them, but after that not a countlisive movement could be seen, although the physician as for they were not dead for some three quisters of an hour after. Everything was conducted with the union order and quickness. There was no hading or accitation on the part of those whose painful duty it was no take the law into their own hade, for the protection of the lives and properly of the whole community.

The mines of the lives and properly of the whole community.

The mines of the lives and properly of the whole community.

The mines of the lives are assemblage, and expectally of the friendly Indians, seemed to be increased with becoming a see. It was an awfall at a remember to work with their back of a countenances defectly fronting you and again averting them, with the crows and buzzanis novering overhead, as greasy to pounce down upon and devour them and only a countenances of the man flesh—and one which, we trust in Gol, we may rever be called upon to withers again.

After being suspended about an hour and half, a.

or human flesh—and one which, we trust in God, we may rever be called upon to witness again.

After being suspended about an hour and hill be bodies were cut down, and interred in the Cathole burning ground.

Bill Marshall, it will be burne in mind, desied as Bill Marshall, it will be borne in mind, desied at the gallows, most emphatically, that he was gain of the crime for which he was to suffer death, but has confession he arkindwhedged that he knew a four men were to be mandered, and did not make the slightest effort to save them, which he might have done. His father-in-law, who was a rested with him, confessed that he knew all she the affair, but that he was too old to take partiag

Interments in San Promono for the need ending the h. Dec. 6.—Elizabeth Stevens, aged 18 years, Egrad Thomas Karrahon, aged 29 years freixon. Dec. 7.—Geo. Bren me un aged 29 years, France, Jan. Sectysly, aged 29 years, Stance. 3.—R. D. Davis, M. D. seed 63 years, Syrange, Va. Robbard, aged 22 years, Iteland. g.-R. D. Davis, M. D. seed of years, Sylvate, Va. Hobbard, agail 22 years, Ireland.

10—Nosolle Victor, 24 years, Franco, Guadalouse Papa, aged 4 wars, California Lichard Reed, aged 40 years, Walter Charles, aged 20 years, Walter Charles, M. Harin, aged 21 years, Philadelphia Char, M. Harris, aged 22 years, Manay, John Noson age 28 years, Nosway, John Antonice, aged 23 years, Philadelphia 12—Anne Gradin, aged 25 years, Ireland, 12—Anne Gradin, aged 25 years, Ireland, 12—Go, M. L. changed and 35 years, Westman, the of Mr. and Mrs. Ludlow, aged 35 years, Westman, the aged 35 years, Westman, the control of the property of the second aged 35 years, Westman, the control of the property of the property of the second aged 35 years, Westman, the control of the property of the pro

Passengers Arrived

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In strongly Lason, from Chaptes R. M. Town,
Resentagin, J. Kiveno, G. Cartes, H. Purdy, B. Josef,
Resentagin, C. Gillenwater, L. Ryckman, W. Essen,
Castlon, C. Gillenwater, L. Ryckman, W. Essen,
Castlon, C. Wagneland, A. E. Brown, B. L. Castlon,
C. Wagneland, A. E. Brown, B. L. Castlon,
C. Wagneland, A. E. Brown, B. C. Ballet,
Castlon, C. Gillenwater, L. Ryckman,
Castlon, C. Gillenwater, C. Ryckman,
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We have dates from Panama to January 2. The British war steamer Driver, Capt John son, came into that port on the 29th of December from the Gulf of California, having touched a Guaymas, Mazatlan, Acapulco, and Realejo. 82 is bound for England, a new steamer being onthe way out to take her place in the Pacific Squadon.

At Chagres ave of the boats which were carrying off parrengers to the steamer Ohio, on her last trip were capsized by the heavy swell of the sea, andisof the returning Californians met with a watery grave The remainder were rescued by great exection and timely assistance from other boatmen.

The steamer Republic, whose disabled condus we have already announced, arrived at Panama is company with the Panama steamer, on the let of Jan. The following statement of her disastrous voy age, is furnished from her own memoranda-

age, is furnished from her own memoranda:

Sailed from San Francisco, Dec. I, at 7 o'clock in
the evening. Arrived at Monterey on the following
morning. Teached at San Diego on the attence
of the 4th, and sailed same evening. Arrived at
Mazalian during the night of Dec. 9, and stiled
thence the following evening, having been database
in getting water. H. B. M. sloop of war Daphne and
stemmer Driver lay at anchor at Mazalian. Touched
at San Blas on the morning of the 1th, and sailed
three hours afterward for Acapulco.

A little past midnight, it was discovered that the
ship was leaking badly, the water came over the
plates in the fire room. It was found that the free
might be extinguished, therefore the ship's heal
was turred toward the shore, and we consided
moving in close to the coast till we arrived at Acpulco on the evening of the 14th, where it because
necessary to beach ner at once. When the engine
stopped, the water came rushing in so rapidly lad
the ship filled where she first touched the said be

stopped, the water came rushing in no rapidly has the ship filled where she first touched the sand, be fore her stern could be handed round.

Next morning the water stood up over the mandeck aft. The passengers went on shore, and he most active preparations were made to get the shy afford again. Frank civers were employed to prove they cover they civers were employed to prove they can of the assistant engineers. He worked the earlies of the water, and taking into cover the provential part of the same of any description. He nearn the surface of the water, and taking into obsecration the want of means of any description, it
was nost successful in his undertaking. His name
is John Bermingham Mr. Tyler constructed apung
which interally consumed the entire stock of lumber allorded by the Acapulco market, and in two
days the Republic was alient and free from water.

Coals, provisions and water were put on boad,
the ship was dried and channel and in readiness for
som with her passer gers on board in time to go to set
while the Parama on this evening of the 23d. A
French sleep-of war lay at anchor at Acapulco
Steiner M. Kim was there, having been dismuted
in the Guif of Tehauntence. Herm. brig J. C.
Legrange from Pannica with passengers bound to
San Francisco, came in for provisions just before we
left.

NICARAGUA.

The defeat of Muonz and his party has The defeat of Muchz and his party his extragolished all hope of a liberal policy toward and other class off oreigners except the English, being pursued by the Government of Nicaragua. Mush celased the lavored time to strike the blow, and the has caused his defeat. If he had prosecuted his seventages at the right period, he would have comed victorious, but how he has been captured with all his forces, native and American, and the latter have so doubt been dealt very summarily with, and probably shot before this time. Quiet may now succeed for a chort period in Nicaragua, but it will be of those Guration, because of the discordant material of which the Government of the country is composed. [Panama Star.

WEST INDIES.

We have our files of Jamaica papers to Jan. 7.

The Cholera is still raging with great violence at Savanna-La-Mar.

Certain merchants of Kingston are endeavering to procure the means of communication by steam be tween that city, South America, and St. Jago do Cuba. The want of this communication has senously injured business with the former, and put # end to it with the latter.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company have manifested such a thorough disregard for the inteests of the island, that parties begin seriously contemplate depriving them of every advantage which has been hitherto conceded to them.

The first step has been taken in the passing of a bill by the Assembly to subject the Royal Mail Stead ers to the payment of tonnage dues upon the good they bring. The next proceeding is the attempt to obtain steam communication between this and South America and Cuba, irrespective of them-

The Trinidad papers are occupied in discussing ubject of Immigration, and their reports of the gislative proceedings at Port of Spain show the que tion to be adjudged, in the highest quarters, one s the greatest importance to the welfare of the colony Lord Harris and the Council of Government have arrived at the conclusion that emigrants from India and China ought still to be sought at all reasonable hazards and cost, while a portion of the press abjure both of those sources, and unconditionally declare that the United States is the sole, proper, and practicable country from which immigrants can be procured for the island. A few immigrants from North America have already settled in Trinidad. As loss ago as the 15th of November, afteen, of whom for were men and the remainder women and children arrived at Port of Spain in the brig Comet.